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DIANA AGABEG APCAR



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ON THE CROSS
OF
EUROPE'S IMPERIALISM
ARMENIA CRUCIFIED

BY
DIANA AGABEG APCAR

AUTHOR OF
"THE GREAT EVIL," "THE PEACE PROBLEM,"
"BETRAYED ARMENIA," ETC.

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THE ANGEL OF PEACE SITTETH ON THE ROCK OF JUSTICE

The germ of all Wars lies in International crime.

International Crime is sown—War is reaped.

As the seed, so the harvest.

Permanent Peace can only be secured by securing Justice for the nations. All nations! Not only for the special nations holding reserved seats in the Hague Tribunal; but also for the non-special nations to whom the Hague Tribunal has closed its doors.

Justice is like the sun in the heavens: it can be seen without the aid of telescopes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ON DECEMBER 10, 1901

BY THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., 1901

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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FOREWORD

German Defeat ! To that end Armenians have contributed their share : they have fought suffered and died ; they are fighting suffering and dying still : they cannot do more.

It is clear now, and has been clear for some time, that without the co-operation of the United States, Germany could not be defeated. It has been clear for a longer time that without the co-operation of the United States there can not be Stable Peace in Europe.

Having entered actively into the war, and having now put aside or been compelled to put aside the old policy of non-interference in European affairs, shall we not hope that the great American people will carry the work to a finish, and assume a Protectorate over an Autonomous Armenia ?

It is the duty of the British people in atonement to the Armenians, to aid in the work of constituting the United States, guardian and protector of martyred Armenia.

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CHAPTER I.

“And forthwith he came to Jesus and said,
Be assured Master ! and kissed him.”

Matther XXVI., 49.

“ARMENIANS ! AFTER FIVE CENTURIES
OF A TYRANNICAL YOKE, DURING
WHICH SO MANY OF YOU HAVE
SUCCUMBED, AND WHEN SO MANY
OTHERS HAVE ALSO SUFFERED THE
MOST TERRIBLE OUTRAGES, THE
HOUR OF LIBERTY HAS AT LAST
SOUNDED FOR YOU.”

“ARMENIANS ! UNITED TO YOUR BRETH-
REN OF THE SAME BLOOD UNDER THE
SCEPTRE OF THE TSARS, YOU WILL
EXPERIENCE AT LAST THE BLESSINGS
OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.”

PROCLAMATION ADDRESSED BY THE TSAR
NICHOLAS II TO THE ARMENIAN
POPULATION OF THE CAUCASUS.
THE TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT WAS
READ BY THE VICEROY OF THE
CAUCASUS AT AN ASSEMBLY OF AR-
MENIAN NOTABLES, AUGUST 1914.

SIX months before war was declared
in Europe the Russian Government
and the German Government entered
into a secret Convention with the
Turkish Government for the extermina-
tion of the Armenians.

Whether it was the government of
Rasputin and the Empress notoriously in
league with Germany, or whether it was
the government of Autocratic Russia, that
since the accession of the Tsar Alexander
III had sought the extermination of the
Armenians, has not yet been traced, for

the present, the extent of the knowledge ascertained, is, that six months before war was declared in Europe, a representative of authority in Russia secretly went to Constantinople, and there in conjunction with the representative of the German Government, secretly entered into a Convention with the Young Turk Government for the extermination of the Armenians.

As the Armenians had neither been consulted nor apprised when this secret Russo-Germano-Turco Convention was being ratified, the proclamation of the Tsar Nicholas II opened out a glorious vision before their eyes. It precipitated the whole Armenian nation headlong into the trap of the betrayer.

There was great enthusiasm among Armenians abroad. Russia was hailed as a deliverer, and volunteers burning to

strike the stroke of liberation hurried breathlessly to the Caucasus to help to deliver the Fatherland from the accursed Turkish yoke.

Three and a half years of war in Europe have brought forth many revelations, and among them, one of the most important, that Authority in Russia joined in the war against Germany not for the purpose of fighting Germany but in the hope of preventing the down-fall of Autocracy in Russia.

The revelations in the trail of the war have disclosed that there were two Russias, and that the one Russia was warring against the other Russia in co-operation with Germany.

This Russia helped Hindenburg to sink whole regiments of Russians in the Mazurian swamps.

This Russia gave up by a series of

wanton retreats, whole cities, and miles upon miles of territory to Germany.

This Russia sent millions of Russians against the German cannons, with the express purpose of getting them killed off. And this Russia in co-operation with Germany emptied Armenia of Armenians.

If the Russian Army had remained in Russia, the campaign in Armenia would have resulted in a swift and glorious success, for then all the victories of the Armenians would not have been blasted ; there would have been no evacuations of occupied positions, and no wanton retreats, purposely undertaken when victory was in the grasp, to prevent help from reaching the defenseless Armenian population.

The Armenians in Turkish Armenia and Asia Minor were defenseless and

absolutely dependant on help from outside : Russia took care that help should not reach them and that the Germans and the Turks should have the time and opportunity for exterminating them ; either outright by massacre, the Turkish form of extirpation, or by the deportations, the German scientific form of extirpation.

It may be argued why should Russia seek to empty Armenia of Armenians ? What had Russia with her vast territory, her enormous resources, and her over-whelming population to fear from a few million Armenians ? The answer to such an argument (supposed it were made) is, that facts are conclusive ; facts are stubborn things that stand. It is a fact that since the accession of the Tsar Alexander III to the throne of the Romanoffs, Russia has sought the

extermination of the Armenians.

It is a fact that the Tsar Alexander III had given assurances of his friendship to Abdul Hamid.

It is a fact that Prince Lobanoff the Prime Minister of the Tsar Alexander III proclaimed that Russia "would annex Armenia when there were no Armenians left".

It is a fact that after the massacres of Abd-ul Hamid had raged for several months, Prince Lobanoff saw nothing to destroy his confidence in the "bonne volonté" of the Sultan "who" he (Prince Lobanoff) "felt assured was doing his best".

It is a fact that when the massacres of 1894/96 were raging, Russians politicians spoke of Abd-ul Hamid as "our best Ambassador at Constantinople."

It is a fact that the Russian Govern-

ment engineered an Armenian Massacre in the Caucasus in 1905.

It is a fact that the Grand Duke Nicholas as Viceroy of the Caucasus, planned, prepared and organized an Armenian Massacre in the Caucasus in 1917. A pretext for launching the massacre was to be found on Easter Sunday (our Easter April 1/15) but the revolution arrived just in time to frustrate this hellish scheme. The Grand Duke was called away by the Provisional Government on the pretence of being returned to the post of Commander in Chief of the Russian army, in reality to be consigned to prison ; and the plan of the massacre fell through.

It was curious that the Tsar Alexander II should have been assassinated immediately after he had granted a Constitution to the Russian people ; a Con-

stitution that laid the spade and pickaxe at the very foundation of Russian Autocracy. This Charter of Freedom was not a free gift by the Tsar of all the Russias to the Russian people ; it had been prepared and drafted by the Tsar's Counsellor and Prime Minister ; the man, who, at least for one year virtually governed Russia with all the power and privileges of a dictator, and who, after months of laborious endeavour, had finally succeeded in inducing the Tsar Alexander II to put his signature to the document that was to make the Russian people free ; and this man was the Armenian, Mikhael Loris Meilikh, known in Russian history as Loris Melkhoff.

“ The greatest work of the century has been accomplished : a greater work than the liberation of the serfs ”. said Mikhael Loris Melikh, the night before the

day of the fatal assassination. But the soul of Judas was in Russia. The Tsar who had signed the document of liberty was assassinated before the document could be promulgated, the great statesman who had conceived originated and drafted that same document was thrown out of office and power by the new Tsar, and Autocratic Russia went back to revel and rejoice in the night of darkness savagery and despotism, and to help the Turk to destroy the race of that man who had dared to bring Russia to the portals of the day of light and freedom.

Fear is the parent of Hatred—An Armenian had dared to wrench power from the grasp of the Tsar of all the Russias, and only the extreme measure of assassination had saved that power. The Armenians thus became a thorn in

the side of Autocratic Russia. The Tsar Alexander III hated the Armenians, and all Autocratic Russia hated the Armenians.

Up till 1881 Russia was the friend of the Armenians; an interested friend, but yet a friend and not an enemy; and the only friend among what are called the "Powers of Europe" for England and France with their loud sounding proclamations, glorifying themselves as the Apostles of Liberty and Justice, had nevertheless supported and did support the bloodiest and the most bestial tyranny that ever the world had known; and but for British and French support, Turkish dominance over Christian peoples would have become a thing of the past about a hundred years ago.

It was this friendship of a Christian

Power which had enlisted the Armenians in Russia's favour against Persia in 1828, and gained for Russia all that portion of Armenia which passed under Russian dominance at that period. The Empress Catherine dangled autonomy before the eyes of the Armenian Catholics, but once the territories occupied, Armenian Autonomy rusted on the shelves of Russian Imperialism.

No doubt the exigencies of Russian Imperialism required that Russia should frown on all Moslem oppression of Christians; however the Armenians in their cruel position, a Christian people, surrounded and overpowered by Moslem hordes, were sincerely grateful for the Russian friendship.

But the Tsar Alexander II having been assassinated, that document of freedom which the Armenian Mikhael

Loris Melikh had drafted and induced the Tsar to sign, now became under the new regime, the death warrant of the Armenians.

The Tsar Alexander III inaugurated the Russian policy of seeking the destruction of the Armenians. From this period Russian Autocracy entered into a compact with Turkish savagery. Young Armenian revolutionaries fighting in their mountain passes against whole regiments of Turkish soldiers, and escaping across the frontier into Russian Armenia were immediately seized by the Russian authorities and consigned to the dungeons of hell. I have seen one of these men who was consigned for fifteen years to a Russian prison in Saghalien. He was a native of Karine (Turkish name Erzeroom) fighting in the mountain passes with a score or so of companions

armed with old muskets and matchlocks, against Turkish regiments equipped with rifles that kill at a thousand yards, they, hard pressed, unfortunately crossed the frontier. In this company was Ephrem Davidian, that great military genius who fought the forces of the ex-Shah of Persia and established Constitutional Government in Persia, which Russia and Britain did not allow to take root and prosper. Ephrem who was also consigned to the same Russian prison as my friend Minas, contrived to escape after a year ; but Minas abode in that Russian hell for fifteen years, and was at last able to make his escape during the Russo-Japanese war. The mark of the iron was on the ankles of Minas ; the best fifteen years of his life had been doomed to a prison cell so infested with vermin that the lice swarm-

ed over the faces of the prisoners, and where the victims of Russian barbarism were flogged until the blood flowed in streams from their wounds.

With the accession of the Tsar Alexander III German influence began to grow in Russia, a colony of *German White Ants* began to spread and *Dry Rot* was instituted in the foundation of Russia by German spies and German Government agents.

It was curious how in betraying the Armenians to crucifixion, Judas Russia was at the same time preparing the rope for hanging herself.

CHAPTER II.

**“ And the Lord God said unto Cain, where is
Abel thy brother ? And he said, I know
not : Am I my brother’s keeper ? ”**

**“ And God said, What hast thou done ? the
voice of thy brother’s blood crieth aloud
unto me from the earth. ”**

Genesis IV., 9—10

THE responsibility for every Turkish massacre of Christians for nearly a hundred years can be traced either directly or indirectly to some European Power. But none of the Christian peoples under Turkish dominance have suffered what the Armenians have suffered. There have never been massacres in the world, at any time, in any period of history, in the darkest and most brutal ages ; like the Armenian Massacres.

The question must be asked—Why have the Armenians been massacred?

Armenians had lived under Turkish domination for centuries; certainly under great wrongs and oppressions; but yet they had lived. General Sir Frederick Williams reported in 1855 of the Armenian provinces “Suffering in every interest of daily life under the most systematic and horrible oppressions” but let us not forget that England and France fought to maintain the government that perpetrated those oppressions.

For centuries the lazy Turk lived in idleness and did eat of the toil of the Armenians, but it was under the benign tolerance and with the benevolent assistance of *Christian Governments* that he began eating up Armenians wholesale.

It is estimated that there were about five million Armenians under Turkish

domination in the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is also estimated that in 1878, when by the Berlin Congress and the Treaty of Berlin, the Armenian Question came into dangerous prominence, there were more than four million Armenians under Turkish dominance; and the bulk of this four millions, was a stolid, sturdy, laborious peasantry, the backbone of the nation.

One of the excuses brought forward in extenuation of Turkish atrocities by writers of civilized Christendom, is, that the Armenians are usurers, and did thereby excite the hatred of the Turks.

It is a world known fact that the peasantry are not the class from which usurers come; and it is a fact that at least ninety per cent of the Armenians under Turkish domination, were peasants. It is also a fact that the religious,

educational and medical professions were well represented in the balance of the ten per cent of the Armenians who were not peasants, and it is a fact that usurers are not recruited from this class. There would thus remain only about five or six per cent of the Armenians who could be included in the class from which usurers might be recruited, that is the merchant and banker class. But it is an absolute fact that usurers are found in all countries and in all nations, and all these writers of civilized Christendom who have excused and condoned Turkish massacres of Armenians on that ground, would not excuse or condone atrocities of a like nature, if perpetrated in their own countries and on their own peoples.

Let us keep to Facts.

Abd-ul Hamid massacred about five hundred thousand Armenians in the years

1894/96. These massacres passed unheeded in Europe.

Lord Salisbury as British premier announced that "England could not land British ships on the Taurus to save the Armenians."

Prince Lobanoff the Russian Premier expressed his confidence "in the bonne volonté of the Sultan."

And the Kaiser said "The Sultan should be allowed to do with his subjects as he liked."

France was servile; and the United States would not interfere in the "Affairs of Europe."

Millions were paid out of the Turkish Treasury in bribes to certain European newspapers during that period of time 1894/96; and the opinion was expressed that any interference on behalf of the Armenians would involve Europe into war.

Let us pause and reflect on this remarkable statement.

Any interference on the part of the powers of Europe to save a Christian people from extermination on the soil of its own country by a Moslem usurper ; *would result in war between these Christian States!!!!*

Surely there must have been something not only "rotten" but very rotten in Christendom.

The massacre of the Young Turk Government followed in 1909. With the aid of the Armenian revolutionaries Constitutional Government was established in the Turkish Empire in July 1908 : the plan of the coup d'etat which accomplished what the British and French press lauded as a " bloodless revolution " emanated from the head of the Armenian, Odian, but the Young Turks posing be-

fore the world as the votaries of "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!" rewarded the Armenians for their services by the hideous massacres in Cilicia (Lesser Armenia) April 1909 when about sixty three thousand Armenians were massacred, their worldly possessions looted, and the whole province of Cilicia desolated. Sixty three thousand was the number fixed by Mr. E. G. Fryer who had been through that massacre. Mr. Fryer's hair had turned snow white from the horrors. "I could not get my report into the newspapers" he said to me.

At this time United Christendom condoned the horror, and decreed that the "incident" should be forgotten. In the New York World Almanac the "incident" was recorded by one line "Anti-Christian riots at Adana." In Whitakers Almanac the "incident" could not find

space for one single word and no mention whatever was made in the Almanac's columns "Events of the Year."

The massacres in Cilicia revealed the fearful character of the ruffians calling themselves "Young Turks" but as the "Great Powers" had "resolved that for the peace of Europe the Ottoman Empire must stand" the ruffians (Old and Young) remained the "gentlemanly Turk" in the estimation of powerful Christendom, and consequently it was natural that these ruffians should continue to indulge in their favourite pastime of murdering and plundering the Christians that were not powerful.

As I am writing these pages, I have been reading "The Red Rugs of Tarsus" by Helen Davenport Gibbons.

Find a woman for writing the truth on a tabooed subject. It is one of the

reasons why the world needs woman's suffrage. If woman's suffrage were established in all the countries of Europe, wars would cease, because International Crimes would also cease.

The Foreign Offices of Europe are the Devil's workshops. When the women of Europe have the vote, a vital blow will be struck at the Devil's trade.

A few quotations would not be amiss from the letters written by Helen Davenport Gibbons in 1909 which comprise the book now published under the title of "Red Rugs of Tarsus."

"Mersina, April twenty-ninth.

"I wrote to you of the landing of the Turkish regiments from Beirut on the day we learned of Abd-ul Hamid's deposition. They went to Adana the same day and started that night a second massacre more terrible than the first.

The Armenians had given up their arms. On the advice of the foreign naval officers—trusting in the warships here at Mersina, they accepted the assurance of the Government that the “rioting” was over. So they were defenseless when the Young Turk regiments came. The butchery was easier. I spare you details, I wish to God I could have spared them to myself. Most of our Adana friends who escaped the first massacre must have been killed since last Saturday. The few who have reached Mersina are like the messengers that came to Job. Adana is still hell.”

“At the station, soldiers are turning back the Armenians who have managed to slip into trains at Adana and Tarsus. From a long distance one can see, when riding in the train, the warships in the harbor, flying the flags of the “protect-

ing" powers, whose obligation to make secure life and liberty for Armenians was solemnly entered into by the Treaty of Berlin. One does not expect much of Russia: the treaty was imposed upon her. But England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy—they all have warships at Mersina. Armenian refugees fleeing from the massacre at Adana, which occurred right under the nose of the English, French, Germans, Austrians and Italians, see these warships as the train draws into Mersina station. Turkish soldiers, of the same regiments who massacred them three days ago, bar the way. Back they must go to death."

"As I write these things—a few weeks ago I should have called them incredible things—I see from my window the half-moon of warships a mile out to sea. They ride quietly at anchor. Launches are all

the time plying to and fro between ships and shore. That is the extent of their activity."

" May twenty-seventh.

" We see too—oh, so clearly how heartless and cynical the diplomats of Europe are. They are the cause, as much as the Turks, of the massacres. Not the foreign policy of Russia or Germany alone. As far as the Near East goes, the Great Powers are equally guilty. No distinction can be drawn between them. In England, in Germany and in France, people do not care—because these horrible things are done so far away. They are indifferent to their own solemn treaty obligations. They are ignorant of the cruelty and wickedness of the selfish policy pursued by the men to whom they entrust their foreign affairs. I see blood when I think of what is called 'Eu-

ropean Diplomacy' for blood is there, blood shed before your eyes."

As I finish reading "The Red Rugs of Tarsus" I say—Helen Davenport Gibbons, you ought to have published your book in 1909, and not have waited till 1917.—

When Tamerlane invaded that beautiful province of Armenia called "The Pearl" little children threw flowers in the path of the conqueror and he crushed them under the hoofs of his horse. But how many hundred thousand Armenian children have been crushed under the hoofs of Europe's Imperialism ???

I can recall what Mr. E. G. Fryer said to me in 1914 before the war "There will be massacres again; and they will be worse than ever."

What is the argument that can be deduced in order to justify such a predic-

tion?—The Turk is a species of human wolf, a species of human hyena—his history proves this; it is to be expected that he should indulge in his natural instincts and give the reins to his natural appetites, when some of the powerful Governments of Europe support him, and others co-operate with him.

Mr. Fryer had also seen the extent of the activity of the warships in Mersina harbour; he had control of the telegraphic service for three days of hell, his hair had grown white; he could not get his account of the massacres into the papers; he knew as others knew, how the massacres of 1909 were condoned by the six signatories to the Treaty of Berlin. It is no wonder that he predicted future massacres.

I am an Armenian, and during these three and a half years of war, as I have

read continuously in British and French papers, declamations over "A Scrap of Paper" and fiery denunciations against "German Atrocities in Belgium" I have felt that the devils in hell must be splitting their sides with laughter. For has not every Treaty in Europe been "A Scrap of Paper"? and have not England and France supported the Turk? and is not supporting the Turk also supporting Turkish atrocities? and have not Turkish atrocities perpetrated upon defenseless Armenians, been infinitely greater and infinitely worse than German atrocities in Belgium?

The geographical position of Belgium, as a buffer state between Germany, and England and France, requires, in the interests of the two allied countries, that German atrocities in Belgium should be shrieked to the ends of the earth.

The geographical position of Armenia, a bone of contention between rival European Imperialisms, required, in the interests of the "Great Powers" that Turkish atrocities should be condoned and forgotten.

Who asked England to interfere in 1878? If British ships could not be landed on the Taurus in 1895? If they could do nothing else except ride quietly at anchor in Mersina harbour in 1909? If they could not land two hundred or three hundred thousand British soldiers at Alexandretta or any other Asia Minor port in 1914? Then no more should British ships have steamed into the Bosphorous in 1878.

The worst that could have befallen the Armenians in 1878 would have been a Russian occupation of Armenia: it is true Autocratic Russia would have op-

pressed the Armenians ; but then, only to the limit of oppression, exercised over the Poles and over the Russian people ; but Armenians being no longer under Turkish domination, Autocratic Russia could not have utilized the Turkish wolves for their extermination. No ! not Autocratic Germany either.

The dough of European diplomacy in the Near East has been kneaded with the blood of innocents.

To the people of Britain and France we will say.—We have nothing to do with your internal affairs—your governments may be based on freedom and justice in your home countries, but that does not benefit us. Your foreign policy was left in the hands of cynical conscienceless unscrupulous politicians and diplomats who did not care to what extent other peoples were made to suffer in the fur-

therance of their imperialistic designs and aims. Your newspapers painted black, white; called evil, good; and darkness, light; and you did not care, because you were not bearing the tribulation and the anguish.

It is true your countries have not actually co-operated in the murders of our people as Russia and Germany have done; but you have supported the murderer. You are responsible, and you cannot shirk your responsibility before God.—

Germany was seeking for a German place under the sun, and Germany decided that the Armenians should evacuate their place under the sun to make room for Germans.

The Armenian merchant and banker class controlled and directed the trade and commerce of the Turkish Empire;

Germany desired that this trade and commerce should be controlled by Germans.

Germany desired that all the rich lands of Armenia, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia should be exploited by Germans.

Armenia was essentially a sheep breeding country.

“In winter the hills with snow
are white

In summer the hills with sheep
are white.”

Was a popular saying in an Armenia of the past. Feeding on the rich pastures cattle increased and multiplied, particularly sheep, and although under the blighting oppression of the Turk, yet Armenia exported in the beginning of the nineteenth century, one and a half million sheep annually to Constantino-

ple. Large numbers were also exported annually to Persia and Arabia.

If the Armenians were exterminated? Germany's, mutton, fat, butter, cheese, skin, horn and wool supply would come from Armenia.

Fruit of the finest and most excellent flavour could be cultivated in Armenia and Asia Minor. If the Armenians were exterminated? Germany would control a magnificent supply of the best fruit in the world.

The vineyards of Armenia and Asia Minor could supply a vintage unexcelled in the world. If the Armenians were exterminated? Germany would monopolise that vintage.

Wheat and other cereals could be harvested abundantly. If the Armenians were exterminated? Germany would control that cereal supply.

Roses could be cultivated in Armenia and Asia Minor to equal the Bulgarian cultivation, if not to surpass it. If the Armenians were exterminated? Germany would control that rose industry.

The waters of Lake Van are heavily charged with borax. If the Armenians were exterminated? Germany would command a richer supply of borax than the United States obtains from Borax Lake in California.

Silkworms feeding on the leaves of the mulberry trees that grow in Asia Minor produce a silk of finest texture. If the Armenians were exterminated? Germany would control a market for excellent texture silk.

There are silver, copper, and lead mines in Armenia and Asia Minor with their hidden wealth as yet unexploited. If the industrious, wealth producing

element in the Turkish Empire were exterminated? Germany would be enriched with the hidden wealth of those mines.

The climate of Armenia and Asia Minor is especially suitable for the colonization of the white man. If the Armenians were exterminated? Germans would colonize Armenia and Asia Minor.

As an Armenian I must devoutly wish that God may colonize hell with Germans.

The wife of the German consul at Kharberd, Frau Ehman, gave true expression to German feeling and sentiment when she comforted certain Armenian women for the plunder and loss of their homes, for the murder of their husbands and children and relatives, by telling them.—

“Sixty million Germans cooped up in Germany: why should two million Armenians be allowed to spread themselves over this beautiful country? German children cry for one walnut; whilst Armenian children gorge themselves with walnuts and all kinds of fruit!”

Herr Ehmann, the German Consul at Kharberd, and husband of the worthy Frau, who first went to Kharberd as a missionary, and later was promoted to the rank of Consul by his government, himself sent two thousand children that he had collected in an extemporised orphanage to have their heads chopped off; the children were dressed in one shirt each taken to a hill near by and pole-axed.

When Cain had murdered Abel, his hands red with his brother's blood, he answered in his anxiety to conceal his

crime, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

When the massacres of 1915 were raging the German Ambassador to Constantinople, said, "We are very sorry but we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey" and Count Reventlow as the mouthpiece of his Imperial Master proclaimed that "the riotous blood-thirsty Armenians" deserved to be exterminated.

But in the turmoil of this life there is only one thing that is certain and sure; and the thing that is certain and sure, is, that God's laws are eternal and changeless. Now, by those eternal and changeless laws the prize for which the German Cain murdered the Armenian Abel can never become a German possession. Even so, by those eternal and changeless laws, the curse of Cain must reach Germany. "The voice of thy

brother's blood crieth aloud unto me from the earth."

Ay ! not only the blood, but the bones from which dogs and vultures have eaten the flesh, are now crying unto God. It is a long long cry, and no earthly power can still it.

To the German people we can say "Masked Murderers ! Your aim is defeated ! The Armenian nation is not killed out. It lives. Armenia has peopled the city of God with saints and angels, therefore God will once more people Armenia with Armenians. But look to yourselves ! A nation with the mark of Cain upon its forehead.

CHAPTER III.

“EVEN MORE DEGRADING, AND MORE TERRIBLE IN ITS CONSEQUENCES, IS THE UNBLUSHING SELFISHNESS OF THE GREATEST CIVILIZED NATIONS. WHILE BOASTING OF THEIR MILITARY POWER, AND LOUDLY PROCLAIMING THEIR CHRISTIANITY, NOT ONE OF THEM HAS RAISED A FINGER TO SAVE A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE, THE REMNANT OF AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION, FROM THE MOST BARBAROUS PERSECUTION, TORTURE, AND WHOLESALE MASSACRE. A HUNDRED THOUSAND ARMENIANS MURDERED OR STARVED TO DEATH WHILE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GREAT POWERS COLDLY LOOKED ON—AND PRIDED THEMSELVES ON THEIR UNA-

NIMITY IN ALL MAKING THE SAME USELESS PROTESTS—WILL SURELY BE REFERRED TO BY THE HISTORIAN OF THE FUTURE AS THE MOST DETESTABLE COMBINATION OF HYPOCRISY AND INHUMANITY THAT THE WORLD HAS YET PRODUCED, AND AS THE CROWNING PROOF OF THE UTTER ROTTENNESS OF THE BOASTED CIVILIZATION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.”

“*The Wonderful Century*”—

Chapter XXIV p. 503/504.

Professor Alfred Russell Wallace.

THE Germano-Turco Government have explained that the Armenian Massacres and Deportations (a scientific form of massacre) were a “military necessity,” just as the German Government has explained that the invasion of

Belgium was a "military necessity." Ample elucidation and enlightenment have been given to the civilised world by Belgium's friends why the invasion of Belgium was a "military necessity," but Armenians having no friends in the sense that Belgians have, no elucidation and enlightenment have been given to the civilised world as to why the Armenian horrors became a "military necessity."

In all what are called civilized countries, a single case of murder calls for investigation. It does not suffice to know who committed the murder, but a full and complete investigation, is, in every case, required by Society as to the means or methods employed for the perpetration of the foul deed and the causes or reasons for which the crime was committed. Society also would require to know who were the accomplice or

accomplices connected with the principal or principals; and the nature of the facilities either granted to, or availed by the murderer or murderers which made it possible for the crime to be perpetrated. Therefore a crime against humanity of such appalling magnitude as the Armenian Massacres, calls for investigation before a World's Tribunal, and no country asserting to be civilized could refuse to join in this work of investigation.

It is not enough for us to know in a general way, as we do know, that powerful Christendom launched the swine-wolves of Turkestan on the massacre path, and that once fairly launched, the wolf-pack began running down that fearful path, and only the hand of God can restrain them.

It is not enough for us to know that

Germany organized the massacres of 1915 in order to exterminate the race with whose blood she had presumably purchased a German Empire in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia in 1895.

We require to know more,—and thus it becomes necessary to detail a few facts in chronological order.

Battle royal in Constantinople 1875/76 between the Russian Ambassador General Ignatieff and the British Ambassador Sir Henry Elliot, led to the Bulgarian massacres. The Turkish mind having become exhilarated by the ardent British friendship forthwith the Turkish government began massacring Bulgarians; and the Bulgarian massacres led to the Russo-Turkish war.

Beginning with the Russo-Turkish war, circumstance after circumstance

singled out the Armenians as a target for Turkish hatred and distrust.

The Russo-Turkish war began when Abd-ul Hamid II of Armenian massacre fame had newly ascended the throne. In the first flush of his accession to that coveted pinnacle he had to taste the bitterness of disaster and defeat inflicted by men of Armenian race, for the most successful and decisive victories in this war were won by Armenian generals in the Russian army, and Abd-ul Hamid knew whose military genius it was that struck the blows.

The impregnable fortress of Kars was stormed and taken by the Armenian general, Mikhael Loris Melikh; and by the decisive victories gained by generals of Armenian race the Turk was brought down to his knees and annihilation awaited him. So hard pressed were the

Turks, that they offered the Armenians autonomy on the high plateau of Turkish Armenia ; but at this critical juncture the British fleet hurried to the Bosphorous to rescue the Turk from annihilation, and Great Britain declared her readiness to fight for the Sultan against the Tsar.

“ It was with great difficulty that the Sultan was dissuaded from abandoning Constantinople and retiring to Broussa. But for the arrival of the British Fleet he would probably have gone and the Russians would have occupied the city,” writes Dr. George Washburn at that time President of Robert College in Constantinople, in his book “ Fifty Years in Constantinople.”

The Treaty of San Stefano was made null and void and the Russian army compelled to evacuate Armenia ; and by the Treaty of Berlin, Armenia, Asia

Minor and Macedonia were handed back to the Turk, or let me better express it, kicked back into the Turkish hell. To any one who has any knowledge of Turkish character one opinion will be unquestionably accepted, and that is, after defeat and disaster having been inflicted on the Turkish arms by generals in the Russian army who were men of Armenian race, Armenia should not have been handed back to Turkish dominance, and Armenians should not have been left (where they were left by the Treaty of Berlin) in the jaws of the Turkish hyena, who could thus wreak his vengeance on them.

The delegation sent by the despairing Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople to the Berlin Congress to plead the cause of his people ; and the insertion of Article 61 in the Berlin Treaty, worked evil

instead of good ; since the Armenians being left absolutely in the power of the Turk, this demonstration aggravated and accentuated Turkish hatred and distrust towards them. The Patriarch was assassinated by the Turkish government.

The Armenians on their part have also been guilty since 1878 onwards of two gigantic errors. They have trusted and hoped in "*Christian Governments*"! The denseness of the Armenian mind in this connection has been amazing. Armenians have been accredited with native shrewdness but certainly no people could have proved more astonishingly stupid than they have proved themselves on this particular point.

The other gigantic error of which the Armenians have been guilty, is, that the nation as a whole did not support the Armenian revolutionaries : they were the

exalted ones, the heroes of the nation, but when hath a prophet found honour among his own ?

The Armenian moneyed class were concerned about their banking account ; revolutions are inimical to vested interests. Others were obsessed with the crass idea that the patriotism of the revolutionaries was a mad fever, the spread of which would prove disastrous to the nation.

Numbers living in far distant countries were deprived of the opportunity of coming into touch with the nation's heroes and aiding their efforts ; thus the revolutionary spirit was left to struggle unaided ; and writers of civilized Christendom who excused and condoned the Turkish atrocities, also made it their business to condemn the Armenian revolutionaries.

At the Congress of Berlin Bismarck officiated as "an honest broker" and Germany entered into the arena. Germany became henceforth self appointed arbiter of the destiny of the Armenian nation.

"With one million Turkish pounds; we should be able to shut the mouth of Bismarck" was Abd-dul Hamid's confidential communication to his henchman Savfet Pasha; and so in 1883 Bismarck gave the fiat to Great Britain's paper proposals for ameliorating the condition of the Armenians by Great Britain's pet theory of introducing "Turkish Reforms" in Armenia.

"Germany cared nothing about the matter, and it had better be allowed to drop" was Bismarck's reply to the British Foreign Office.

Imperial Germany had already by

that time decided that the ground which Russia and England had been contesting for nearly a century should belong to Germany and a German Empire flung from the Fatherland to the Persian Gulf.

When British politicians and diplomats were sacrificing the Armenians to the imaginary interests of British Imperialism they did not foresee that some day the Devil would raise up Germany. Such is the dimness and shortsightedness of human vision! What the human mind often considers a great achievement contains in reality the germ of a great disaster. British Imperialism hailed the Berlin Treaty as a crushing victory over Russian Imperialism. But it was at the Congress of Berlin that the Devil pronounced his benediction on the German helmet, and

it was dating from the Congress of Berlin that Germany began taking instructions from the Devil how to plant a German Empire in Asia Minor.

Just as the Constitution of Mikhael Loris Melikh made the Armenians a thorn in the side of Autocratic Russia, so also the famous Constitution of Midhat Pasha made the Armenians a thorn in the side of Abd-ul Hamid. Writers of civilized Christendom in their anxiety to present to the world a liberal minded Turk boosted up Midhat Pasha, but Abd-ul Hamid knew better; he knew that such a document could not emanate from the brain of a Turk, and he knew the men thanks to whose brains Midhat was reaping fame. The Constitution of Midhat was the work of two Armenian statesmen Odian and Servicen. Just as in Russia the extreme

measure of assassination became necessary to save the fall of despotism, so also in what has been called the "Ottoman Empire," assassination became necessary. Midhat was assassinated, and later (with the co-operation of Russia and Germany) five hundred thousand Armenians were assassinated, and their worldly possessions given over to Moslem loot.

Christendom was at this period busy in preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to Hindoos and Burmese, and Chinese and Africans, and had not the time to think of Christians nineteen hundred years old.

The situation was intensified by the drama enacted in Egypt. Here again the act of another of Armenia's gifted sons became the undoing of his own race. The Armenian, Nubar "Father

of the fellaheen and the Father of Justice" by a master stroke of diplomacy pulled out Egypt as it were from under Turkish suzerainty and threw that country into the lap of England. Strange irony of Fate! The fellaheen lived, the Armenian died. The fellaheen received justice; the Armenians in their demand for justice received crucifixion.

The Kaiser, Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand and Cardinal Merry del Val formed a Triple Alliance. A Serbian lad, his mind inflamed against the Imperial robber seeking to usurp his country and to crush out his nationality, fired the shot which furnished the pretext for Germany to seize the long waited for opportunity; and in August 1914 Germany started war in Europe.

Simultaneously the British Government guaranteed the integrity and

independence of the "Ottoman Empire" in time of war and in time of peace if "Turkey" remained neutral.

In this guarantee Russia and France acquiesced ; although the Tsar had already issued a proclamation to his "beloved Armenians" announcing to them that after five centuries of a tyrannical yoke, the hour of liberty had at last sounded for them.

Notwithstanding, however, this powerful guarantee, the Turkish Government immediately began "mobilising." This "mobilising" meant domiciliary searches in all Armenian houses in Turkish Armenia and Asia Minor ; robbing the Armenians of their worldly possessions, that is, such possessions as had not already been robbed, and hounding the men into the barracks whilst the harvest stood uncreaped in the fields.

When the work of robbery had been completed, and all Armenian men of military age enrolled into the Turkish army; the two German battleships *Goeben* and *Bleslau* fired upon Russian ports in the Black Sea, and war was declared between Russia and the Turk in the month of November 1914.

Immediately followed the invasion of Trans-Caucasia by the Germano-Turco forces, who were joined and assisted by the Moslems in all that border country, and it is a fact that but for the stubborn resistance of the Armenians the Germano-Turco forces would have swept over Trans-Caucasia and Russian Armenia and even reached Tiflis. As it was, the Germano-Turco forces were defeated and driven from all that region.

The battle of Sara-Kamisich which the British press boomed as an enormous

Russian success, was absolutely won by the courage and determination of the Armenian soldiers in the Russian army, and by the military genius of Arshak Cavtarian (familiarily known as Keri) whose gallant life was lost in the battle of Revandouz where he inflicted another heavy defeat on the Turks and saved the situation. But for Keri and the Armenian soldiers, the battle of Sara-Kamisch would have been lost, and the Turkish army would have reached Tiflis.

“If our Armenians had been with us, we would have defeated the Russians long ago.”

Was found written in a Turkish officer's note book.

But how strenuously have writers of civilized Christendom through decade after decade of Armenian agony, de-

picted the Armenians as a race of cowards who lie down and get their throats cut by the Turk.

For two years, 1913 and 1914, the Russian army had been encamped in Persian Armenia; the country that European and American newspapers ignorantly and erroneously term "North Western Persia" but which is in reality part of the ancient kingdom of Armenia. The whole of this particular province of ancient Armenia, although nominally under Persian sovereignty, had for the two years 1913 and 1914 become virtually a Russian possession. The Russian army had come and encamped in the country, and, as everybody thought and believed, had come to stay.

Suddenly on the second of January, 1915, it became known that the entire Russian army, Consulate and all, were

withdrawing from Persian Armenia ; the unarmed Christian population, comprised of Armenians, the true sons of the soil, and some thousands of Assyrians, saw their fate before their eyes.

In Persian Armenia, in the month of January, the snow that lies on the ground has to be measured by yards and not by feet. Railroads or other means of conveyance do not exist : so the Christian population had to face either massacre or flight over the snows, a journey from some places of nine or ten days march (when the marchers include women and children) to the frontiers of Russian Armenia. And this was exactly what happened. The Turkish army entered into Persian Armenia, left entirely defenceless to the enemy's invasion. In the words of a correspondent from whose account of the horrors I will quote just

a few lines—"The Kurds poured in from every quarter and Persian brigands joined hands with them. They engulfed the Christian villages; plunder pillage, massacre and rape were the order of the day. Every village paid its share."

Thus thousands of Christians were either killed or perished in the flight over the snows, and the survivors from this Moslem orgy have endured, and still continue to endure, indescribable sufferings. The Armenian volunteer bands came to the rescue and arrested the Moslem orgy, but the destruction of the Christian population of Persian Armenia having been effected, the province again became virtually a Russian possession. One naturally asks why did the Russian army withdraw before even the enemy had begun the attack on this province

and leave the unarmed Christians to such a terrible fate?

In April 1915, the Armenians of Van realizing that the Turkish garrison of the province was preparing a massacre, armed themselves as best they could, and ejected the Turkish garrison, making, a seizure of the military stores and setting fire to the barracks. The Armenians being in larger numbers in Van than in the other provinces, had been able to resist in a great measure the Turkish mobilisation: in the other provinces all the able-bodied men had been hounded into the Turkish ranks, but there were able bodied men left in Van to fight the enemy.

The ejected Turkish garrison reinforced by more Turkish troops laid siege to Van. The besieged defended themselves against a whole Turkish division with

artillery for four weeks. Then the third and fourth Armenian volunteer corps under Hamazasp and Sourine (familiarily known as Druro) fighting their way from Bagravend (Turkish name Bayazid) arrived to the rescue and raised the siege of Van. The Turkish army fled. The Russian army arrived three days after the Armenian volunteers had raised the siege of Van.

After raising the siege of Van, Hamazasp and Druro advanced towards Bagèsche (Turkish name Bitlis) and fought against a Turkish army of from fifty thousand to sixty thousand at Sur: at this place they were hard pressed, for the Russian army at their heels dawdled like a white elephant and did nothing more; but it was at this critical juncture that Andranik, the leader of the first volunteer corp, fighting his way through

Diliman and Khoi, against another large Turkish army which he had defeated, arrived at Van, and immediately advanced to the help at Sur, and there the Turkish army was heavily defeated.

The volunteer corps with the Russian army, at their heels advanced towards Bagèsche (Turkish name Bitlis) and were within four hours of reaching the town, when the white elephant at their heels became suddenly transformed into a dragon, spitting fire and lashing his tail in fury. The Russian army ordered the Armenian volunteers to turn back.

The Armenian volunteers found themselves between the devil and the deep sea. There was the enemy about twenty times their number, in front; and the enemy behind, they were obliged to turn back from Bagèsche (Turkish name Bitlis.) Up till that time, the massacres

of 1915 had not taken place, but this turning back instead of forward to victory became the wireless signal. The Turkish wolves, took courage; and then it was that the butcher battalions of the Turkish armies began massacring the defenseless Armenians in Bagèsche and other places; women and children and old men, from whom the help and rescue that their own people were bringing them, had been turned away.

Thus became possible the whole series of Germano-Turco or Turco-Germano Massacres unequalled in the history of the world.

It is known now that in place after place bands of a thousand or two thousand Armenians entrenched themselves in positions of defense and fought until exhausted against whole Turkish divisions; but no help reached them because

the Russian army was unable to endure the fatigues of an advance. Only in one place by the sea coast, four thousand and fifty-eight Armenians (including men, women and children) were rescued by a French cruiser. An accurate census gives the number of the men, above fourteen years of age, in this group, at 1054: this 1054 men fought for weeks against an enemy more than twenty times their number.

What a refutation do these facts constitute of the pen pictures of Armenian cowardice which writers of civilized Christendom have for years sedulously and indefatigably portrayed?

“When the bull is down; the knife diggers increase.”

Is an Armenian proverb. So it has been with the Armenians. Having lost their independence, not only were they

subjected to the cruelties and oppressions of the usurpers of their country, but their unhappy position left them open to the assailments of unscrupulous writers interested in white-washing the Turk.

Khemakh is a small town on the borders of the western Euphrates: the mountain pass leading from Ezyinka (Turkish name Erzingian) had been occupied by the Armenian volunteers who had arrived within one hour of reaching this town. It was known that deported Armenian women and children had been driven there from Karine (Turkish name Erzeroom) to die of exposure and starvation: the Armenian volunteers were naturally for the forward march to rescue the deportees and the Armenians of Khemakh; but the Russian command compelled them to

turn back from this point. The result was that all the Armenians in Khemakh perished.

As an instance of one of the forms the Turkish and German murder of Armenians took, an eyewitness, (himself a fugitive) told me, he had seen on the Malatia plain thousands of Armenian women and children absolutely naked, the last rags having been torn off their bodies by the Turkish gendarmes: these women and children had been dumped on the bare earth exposed to the elements in that naked condition, and were being slowly killed by hunger and thirst. The eyewitness told me he saw and heard this mass of women and children kneeling and praying "Oh God!" they cried, "look down and see what has been done to us."

After the siege of Van was raised,

Aram, the leader of the defense, became governor of Van, and for the first time in five centuries an Armenian governed a province of Armenia.

Since massacres had been started in the other provinces, after the Russian army compelled the Armenian volunteers to turn back from Bagèsche; tens of thousands of defenseless Armenians, including a very large percentage of women and children, flocked into Van from the neighbouring villages to escape the butcheries of the Turkish and Koordish soldiery; and all the powers and energies of the Armenians of Van which had hitherto been exercised for defense were now devoted to the relief of these refugees crowding into Van.

The scourge of typhus was prevalent, and the dirty, lazy Moslems that had been left in Van added to the burdens of

both Americans and Armenians. Mrs. Usher, the wife of the American medical missionary, Dr. Usher, succumbed to typhus which she contracted through nursing sick Moslems.

Finally, however, through untiring work order was restored, and the people managed to progress into some sort of comfort and to begin to provide the necessaries of life for themselves. It was a large work which the Armenians accomplished in three months.

In the meantime the Armenian volunteers were fighting the enemy outside of Van in the neighbouring districts.

“Boys! advance and clean out!” was Andranik’s order, and the “boys” were advancing and cleaning out.

The Russian army was resting and recuperating in Van.

Suddenly the Russian army ordered

the evacuation of Van. "The wolf! the wolf!" was the cry before any wolf had appeared; and the whole population were ordered to evacuate Van and retreat to the frontiers of Russian Armenia; which meant for women and children a march of fifteen or sixteen days.

The order for the evacuation of Van, we are told came from Petrograd. Since the Armenian volunteers were occupied killing Turks out of Van, whilst the Russian army was resting and recuperating; and the civil population of Van had disbanded for civil work; the Russian army was master of the situation and compelled the Armenians to evacuate Van.

Then began that wanton retreat of death and destruction; bands of murderous Koords pursued the women and children on the march; women threw

their children into the river and leaped into the flood after them ; and in many cases, out of families of thirteen or fourteen only three or four reached the frontiers of Russian Armenia in an exhausted condition, the others having perished on the march.

We can find no other reason for evacuation except that it was deliberately compelled in order to destroy the Armenian population and the provisional Armenian government of Van.

In the report of the Caucasus Unit of the London Lord Mayor's Fund, we read the following account of the evacuation.

“ And then, after they ” (the Armenians) “ were gone, no Turkish regular troops ever came near the town. A handful of irregular Chettis was all that entered the town.”

A small band of Armenian volunteers entered Van in about a week's time, but owing to the smallness of their numbers were compelled to retreat. Finally in about a month and half Van was retaken by the Armenian volunteers, but the town, and all the venerable edifices of an ancient Armenia had been systematically destroyed.

Van became a Russian province with a governor bearing the name of "Alfred." In the interests of Imperialism "Alfred" was better than "Aram."

Governor Alfred finally left Van after the second flight which took place in August 1916, had been engineered. Repatriation had been encouraged by the Russian government in order to bring about the destruction of the remnant left from the first flight, but in this second flight, two hundred and fifty Armenian

volunteers saved the lives of the twenty-five thousand Armenians of Van. The material loss was complete.

The taking of Bagèsche (Turkish name Bitlis) had become a wager with the Cossacks "If anyone can take Bagèsche" they said "it is Andranik, and no one else can do it."

And Andranik did it. In January 1916, he entered Bagèsche with his men in the dead of night; it was a surprise coup which completely demoralized the Turkish army. The Turks took to their heels, and the Armenians occupied Bagèsche.

Since the beginning of the campaign in Armenia, the Russian government had offered the Cossacks six thousand roubles for Andranik's head; but the bribe failed, owing to Andranik's popularity as military chief and the winning personality of the man.

“ There is no man to equal Andranik,” said the Cossacks, “ we are friends, and we do not want such money.”

Finally the Russian government hauled up Andranik before a Court Martial for shooting a traitor Russian general, but owing to his popularity they could not hang him, as they hanged some other young Armenians “ *for killing Turks.*”

It was a hard battle that Armenians were fighting, sandwiched between two enemies ; but if the Russian army had remained in Russia, the Armenian massacres of 1915 could not have been accomplished.

Thanks to this fact of the Russian army either being stricken with paralysis in the campaign in Armenia, or active only in compelling retreats and evacuations of occupied positions. And thanks also to the fact, that England

holding Cyprus as a naval base, within five or six hours steam of Alexandretta or any other Asia Minor port ; yet the British authorities did not see how imperative it was to land two hundred or three hundred thousand soldiers at any of these Asia Minor ports, and how successful such an operation could prove. Thanks to these facts the Germano-Turco or Turco-Germano government were able to accomplish their hellish design of exterminating the Armenians.

But even after the fearful horrors of 1915, the question is asked "Why not an Anglo-Turkish Separate Peace?" and a rapprochement between England and "her old Ally Turkey" is discussed.

But what is "Turkey"? Is it not a spurious name for a camp of armed robbers?

And what has been the record of these robbers through the centuries of usurpation ?

To murder and pillage the heirs of the robbed inheritance : to destroy, to devastate, what the real owners of the soil build up by patient labour and toil !

And is it with this " Turkey " that, as we are told, England's " best interests are linked " ? ? ?

The period through which we are now passing is solemn and awful, so solemn and awful that sophistications of language promulgated from pulpit, platform, and press, according to time-honoured custom and usage, become in this solemn and awful period crimes that put to shame the Devil and his legions.

The world requires now that the Truth should be proclaimed.

Britain has proclaimed that she is

fighting the battle of small nationalities ; but the small nationalities that have suffered almost to extinction require deeds and not words, and the clear duty of Britain lies now in making expiation to the Armenians for the crime of supporting and upholding their Turkish murderers and oppressors for a century of time.

But for British assistance and both moral and material support the Turkish Agony would have been wiped off from the face of the earth long before the Devil had raised up Germany for the expansion of German Imperialism in what has been called " Turkey."

CHAPTER IV

And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars on which the house rested, and leaned upon them, the one with his right hand, and the other with his left.

Judges XVI.,—29.

SAMSON the slave, Samson the prisoner, Samson with his two eyes put out, Samson mocked and jeered and tormented; this Samson took hold of the pillars of the house wherein his oppressors feasted, and brake them, and the house fell, and his tormentors and himself perished in the ruins. How much better it would have been for the Philistines if they had not, with the help of Delilah's treachery, shorn the locks of Samson's strength, and then made a

slave and a prisoner of him. How much better for Samson and for themselves.

Mr. Norman Angell's comfortable doctrine.

"It cannot throughout this discussion be too often repeated that the world has been modified, and that what was possible to the Canaanites or the Romans or even to the Normans, is no longer possible to us.

"The edict can no longer go forth 'to slay every male child' that is born into the conquered territory, in order that the race may be exterminated."

Had a very appreciable audience previous to the war for the simple reason that those for whom the "*edict*" was going forth about the time that Mr. Angell wrote his book, were people of such in consequence as the Armenians, the natives of the Congo and Putumayo

and others of such ilk; but since the German atrocities in Belgium and northern France, when the "*edict*" went forth for such superior humanity as Belgians and French, the comfortable doctrine exploded.

Like a man who, after having gorged himself at a banquet, declares that there are no hungry people on earth; so Mr. Angell assured his readers that such cruelties as had been practised by oppressors in the past were no longer possible in the civilised and enlightened century in which we lived: and this assurance was given in the teeth of hideous massacres carried on an extensive scale at stated periods, and the perennial "*petites tueries*" (little slaughters) as a Greek writer described the murders which the Turkish Government, bolstered up by powerful European

Governments, carried on three hundred and sixty-five days in the year for the extermination of the Armenians. But Mr. Angell, living in his insular country guarded by a powerful fleet assured the "civilised world" that the barbarities of past ages were things of the past; and the "civilised world" went on in its joyful way; the nations feasted and made merry, whilst Armenians cried out in their agony, cried out and died, with not only none to heed their cry, but many to support their murderers. But even as blind Samson laid hold of the pillars of the house, so the Armenian nation laid hold of Europe's pillars of State and pulled them down.

Through decade after decade of tribulation and anguish the Armenians asked for mere elementary justice, embodied in

the five words of their demand "Security of life and property."

Knowing full well how they were engulfed in the vortex of European rivalries they did not dare to claim autonomy and their right to their own country. But even this simple elementary justice which they demanded as a relief from the most barbarous savage blood-thirsty and cruel persecution that ever the world has known, the *Christian Governments* of Europe could not see their way to grant, for the reason, that, the granting of this simple elementary justice to the Armenians would at the same time arrest the iniquitous policies they were pursuing in what has been called the "Ottoman Empire."

But the pursuit of these policies resulted in the war.

Armageddon grew out of the support

that the powerful governments of Europe gave to the oppressor of Armenia. It came into being as the Nemesis of Armenian agony, even as the slaves that Imperial Rome fettered became the cause of Rome's destruction. It is clear to the world now that the explosion in Europe resulted from European rivalries in the Turkish Empire.

It would have been better for Europe if she had not forged new chains for Armenia, if she had not again and again bound the fetters the Armenians were struggling to break, and unceasingly supplied the Turkish wolf new teeth, the better to devour his helpless victims. It would have been better for Europe if she had not held down an intelligent, industrious and Christian nation under the heel of the most cruel and most vicious of savages, and artificially kept up the

dominance of ruffians over a people who were civilised at a period of the world's history when the nations of Europe could be designated as barbarians.

An autonomous Armenia under the protection of a great neutral Power like the United States of America or under the leading Christian States of Europe, with the internationalisation and neutralisation of Constantinople, would have solved the problem of European jealousies and ended the Armenian agony. It would have averted the lurid night of horrors that coming upon us all has broken the manhood and womanhood, the youth and childhood of the nations, outraging humanity, blasting civilisation, and crucifying Christianity. But Imperialism knows neither justice nor mercy, nor does it know how to choose the path of righteousness, the

only path that leads to peace. In the ruin that has come none have benefited, neither Europe nor Armenia, only God's fair earth has been darkened, blood and tears, pain and anguish, and hatred born out of wrongs, have taken the place of joys and smiles and good-will among the nations.

We all expect now that Armenia will be delivered from the Turkish hell; but this deliverance could have been effected without the destruction of millions of Armenians, without half a century of torment and anguish, without that series of indescribable sufferings of our people, which, burned into our memories, will go down with us from generation to generation, never to be forgotten, and (God help us) never to be forgiven.

An intelligent, industrious and pro-

gressive people, the torch-bearers of Christianity, the oldest upholders among the nations of Christian ethics, who had established their national life on a State Church, the foundations of which were laid on religious freedom, would not have done as their oppressors, who lived only for violence, did, desolate fairest regions of the earth, bury the civilisation of the past under ruins, outrage humanity and write history in blood and fire. But a people gifted with brain power to an excellent degree, with remarkable hardihood of character, given free scope for their intellect and energies, independent and happy instead of enslaved and agonised, would have contributed their share to the world's advancement and betterment, even as their industry and labour would have added to the supply of the world's markets from the produce

of their fertile soil and the manifold resources of their country.

All these things Europe knew, but there was one thing that Europe was too proud to know—the hand of Nemesis cannot be stayed. Europe did not know that even as blind Samson pulled down the pillars of the house wherein his tormentors feasted, even so agonised Armenia would one day pull down Europe's pillars of State.

CHAPTER V.

THE GREAT DIVIDE THAT WILL SECURE A STABLE PEACE.

Three and a half years of a most disastrous and hideous war, desolating whole countries and inflicting incalculable and indescribable miseries on millions of innocent human beings has run on its fearful course: countless towns, cities, villages and provinces have been destroyed; myriads of homesteads have been turned into ashes and ruins, and their former occupants, if not murdered, are wandering homeless on the face of the earth: neither sex nor age have been spared; women and children, greybeards and babes, helpless infancy and tottering old age, all have been pitilessly

swept into the maelstrom to perish. Not only man-slaying machinery, but famine and pestilence are daily exacting their toll, and it must be universally admitted that the greatest need of suffering humanity at the present time, is a cessation of this devil's carnival that from day to day is widening the area of death and destruction and increasing miseries grievous to be borne.

A retrospect of the past three and half years must naturally create in the heart of every man and woman in whom humane emotions are not extinct, an earnest desire, that such horrors as have come upon our world during this short but frightful period, should never be possible again, and such a desire, it must be presumed, is very wide spread.

To prevent the possibility of such horrors as have been possible for the

past three and half years, the nations must work for a Stable Peace. But Peace and Imperialism cannot live together in our world; where Imperialism strides, the shade of Peace flits cowering and stricken. If Peace must reign on earth, then Imperialism, the pitiless monster that has scourged the earth through the centuries, must be hanged on the gallows of popular thought, and buried in the grave dug by popular opinion. Mankind must come to consider Imperialism as its greatest and most merciless foe.

At present, Germany, the Apotheosis of Imperialism, is regarded by a league of nations great and small, with hatred and abhorrence; but after we have ostracised Germany, let us remember to keep Imperialism in universal disrepute for all time.

To be able to insure a Stable Peace, the nations must understand the causes that created the war. The world knows that Germany launched the war, but the inflammable materials were all ready, piled up for the explosion, and Germany struck the match to the tinder : therefore to make a Stable Peace, the nations must also understand why Germany struck the match to the tinder and let loose the horrors of hell upon the face of our earth.

The storm-centre is the Near East ; when that fact is publicly and universally admitted, it will become easier to understand how to effect a Stable Peace. If Alsace-Lorraine were the sore spot that caused the explosion the war would have been confined to the west front of Europe. Why should one million innocent Armenians in far away Armenia and Asia Minor have been done

to death by hideous ingenuities of cruelties, unsurpassed in the world's record of cruelty ???

For a hundred years, every war in Europe has originated from the scramble for the spoils of what has been called the "Ottoman Empire": even the Franco-German war of 1870 cannot be classed as an exception, since it was the indirect outcome of the Treaty of Paris. France reaped in 1870, what Louis Napoleon sowed in 1858.

Germany started the present war in order to secure in the Near East, the German Empire which Germany had been seeking to build up since the day that Bismarck officiated as "an honest broker" at the Berlin Congress.

Let us make a mental retrospect. Let us conjure up a mental vision of that eventful day forty years ago, when a

group of cynical conscienceless unscrupulous politicians, assembled in conclave, and with a few scratches of their pens, consigned to future woe and misery, millions of innocent human beings. Then let us reflect on the psychological state of being of the great nations involved, whose apathy or indifference allowed the perpetration of the crime !

The ground was prepared for Germany at the Berlin Congress.

It has been said and written, often enough, that Germany was seeking world domination. Whether Germany was, or was not, seeking world domination, it is certain that Germany was seeking domination in the Near East, and it was for the purpose of securing domination in the Near East, that Germany struck the match to the tinder in Europe. It was to secure domination

in the Near East that Germany prepared an elaborated machinery of war, and organised a highly efficient militarism by means of which she hoped to over-come her opponents to this particular domination which she was determined to secure. To reach that goal Germany went further and organised with German thoroughness of organization, the extermination of an innocent people who stood in the path of German Imperialism.

That this war of unprecedented magnitude and cruelties, is at bottom, a struggle between rival Imperialisms, cannot be denied ; and however much it may rage on the east or west front of Europe, that the storm centre is in the Near East, is evident.

The question therefore comes how shall the raging torrents of rival Imperialisms be stayed ? What dam or

barrier must be built up between them to prevent the recurrence of such horrors that for the sake of our common humanity and our common civilization ; and for the upholding of a trampled and crucified Christianity should never be allowed to occur again ?

Through decade after decade of woe and tribulation in the Near East when the Christian peoples subject to Turkish domination, groaned and died under Turkish oppressions and Turkish atrocities ; whilst the Great Powers of Europe could not come to any settlement over the division of the spoils of what has been called the Ottoman Empire ; the United States refused to take any part, either passive or active, which might have brought about a settlement of the grievous Eastern Question, always putting forward when appealed, the plea or

decision, that the United States could not and would not interfere in the "Affairs of Europe".

By the light of the present we can now see that had the United States interfered (if only for the sake of humanity) when five hundred thousand innocent Armenians were done to death between the years 1894/96, Armageddon had not been ; since any interference on behalf of the Armenians, would of necessity have revealed secret diplomacies, and have brought to world publicity the iniquitous policies pursued by the Powers of Europe.

Now the United States has been dragged into interference, in "European Affairs" into a very big interference, very, very much bigger than any interference that would have been required in intervening to save the lives of three or four million Armenians ; and the ques-

tion comes; now that "European Affairs" have become American affairs; what shall the United States do for Armenia and Armenians at the Peace Conference?

To all things there comes an end in our world, so too, some day, whether soon or late, the war must end; and then will come the day of settlement. But no Peace Conference that does not take into consideration the absolute fact that the Near East is the storm centre of the war can work for a Stable Peace.

A look at the map of the Near East is necessary. There is Constantinople, the gates between two continents, towards which Russian Imperialism was struggling to advance for more than a century, and British Imperialism struggling to arrest that advance for the same period of time, and where German Imperialism

has within a quater of a century set up its throne. And there is the passage of the Dardanelles, which was the narrow outlet to the sea of the huge land-locked Russia of the past, but which is still a strategic point to the sea route of the British Empire. In the United States of America, there has long been talk of an international "League to Enforce Peace" In that case, the Head Office of this "League to Enforce Peace" should be located in Constantinople at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

But Constantinople has been to Germany only the gates to that corridor on which Germany was building her imperialistic railway, which was designed to be the string by means of which all the pearls of German Empire in the Near East were to be strung. If the corridor be lost to Germany, the gates will lead

to no where and thus be of no further use.

Another look at the map of the Near East.

There is the territory extending from the shores of the Bosphorous to the mouth of the Persian Gulf, over which, before the war, was running part of the way, (and which Germany intended should run the entire length of the way) Germany's Imperial Railway, across Asia Minor in the west, Lesser Armenia in the centre, and Mesopotamia in the east: the railway of which the terminus at the mouth of the Persian Gulf was seized by Britain, and which Germany has been "hacking" her way through rivers of gore to secure. Now that huge land locked Russia has become, or is becoming divided up, the menace of Constantinople has been partially

removed ; but the menace of that " corridor " which the Kaiser purchased from Abd-ul Hamid with Armenian blood, still remains, and since God's laws are eternal and changeless, that menace must remain until Justice is done to Armenians.

Justice is like the sun in the heavens, it does not require telescopes to be seen ; but what is of importance is, that Justice to Armenia and the Armenians is the foundation of a Stable Peace.

Armenia is the bridge country in the Near East. Armenia lies between Asia Minor on the west and Mesopotamia on the east. Thus Armenia in the centre, between Asia Minor and Mesopotamia becomes the " Great Divide. But to secure a Stable Peace it is necessary that this Great Divide should be made Autonomons under the Protectorate of a great neutral State.

Armenia belongs to the Armenians, and Justice requires that an Autonomous Armenia should be established. Prudence requires that an American Protectorate be created over this Autonomous Armenia extending from the plains of Ararat to the shores of the Mediterranean ; that is beginning from the country round Ararat in Russian Armenia to the harbour of Alexandretta in the Mediterranean.

Armenia under American Protectorate will thus become the "Great Divide" between rival imperialistic claims ; even as she is geographically the "Great Divide" between Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, where rival imperialistic claims are contending.

Armenia has been the bone of contention of rival Imperialisms through blood stained centuries. It is a geographical

position that makes history, and the geographical position of Armenia has made history enough written with the blood and tears of Armenians and that sort of a history has been very largely written during the last three and half years.

In addressing Congress on February 11th 1918, President Wilson said that the United States "entered this war because she was made a partner; whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She can not see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

“This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiance and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future ; and these covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love Justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost.”

Herein lies the keynote to President Wilsons address ; he has said that the United States “ *cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed* ” and that “ *This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own*

allegiance and their own forms of political life." "Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future."

Armenia has been crucified on the cross of Europe's Imperialism. No other small nation has been subjected to the measure of wrongs and sufferings that the Armenians have been subjected. The rights of no other small nation have been so flagrantly disregarded as the rights of the Armenians. The roots of this war lie in the Armenian Martyrdom.

Armenians ask for Justice. Long has their demand been cried out to the deaf ears of Christendom. But Christendom must hear the Armenian demand at the Peace Conference. A Stable Peace can only be built upon Justice, and the Armenians demand Justice.

February 15th, 1918.

As these pages are going through the press telegraphic dispatches in the newspapers report the conclusion of a new Russo-Germano-Turco-Treaty.

I will quote the text.

“Russia will completely evacuate the Anatolian provinces and as soon as possible return these to Turkey. The districts of Ardahan, Batoum and Kars shall likewise be evacuated by Russia without delay. Russia will not interfere with reorganization of constitutional and international conditions in these districts, but leaves these populations thereof in agreement with the neighbouring states particularly *Turkey*.”

A geographical position makes history, therefore the Russian Dragon must be broken into pieces before Armenians can live on the soil of Armenia.

But we must regard this new Russo-Germano-Turco Treaty as the sequel to the Russo-Germano-Turco Treaty ratified at Constantinople six months before war was declared in Europe, and by the terms of which the Turkish Government undertook the extermination of the Armenians with Russia and Germany co-operating behind the scenes.

"Anatolian provinces" is the name by which the murderers of the Armenians designate Armenia; and now the undertaking in the terms of the first Russo-Germano-Turco Treaty having been accomplished, by the terms of the second, Abel's inheritance is handed back to Cain.

"And when they had crucified him, they parted his garments among them by casting lots."

And what is the object of this new Russo-Germano-Turco Treaty? Is it not aimed towards the extermination of the two million Armenians in Russian Armenia and the remnant left from Turkish atrocities of the past?

Is it not meant to create a great empire of Islam from the Bosphorous to the fatherland of the Turk, Turkistan?

The Armenians stand on the bridge that connects Constantinople to Turkistan, therefore the Armenians must be exterminated.

Batoum, Ardahan and Kars were gained for Russia by Armenian generals in the Russo-Turkish war 1876/77. Kars was stormed and taken by the Armenian general Mikhael Loris Melikh. Kars is a fortress of ancient Armenia.

Karine (Turkish name Erzeroum) was

taken in 1877, not by Russians, but by Armenian soldiers and officers in the Russian army, and by the Berlin Treaty returned to the Turk.

In the last campaign in Armenia, Karine (Turkish name Erzeroom) was occupied February 16th 1916, not by the "strategy" of the Grand Duke Nicholas as proclaimed in newspapers of civilized Christendom, not by the generalship of the Grand Duke's henchman, Yudenitch, but, as the Grand Duke himself proclaimed "by the brave troops of the army of the Caucasus" "the brave troops" that raised the siege of Van; that saved the situation at Revandouz, at Diliman and Khoi, and gave the Turks the thrashing of their lives at the battle of Sara Kamisch, and won all the victories in Armenia which Russia blasted and nullified.

“The brave troops” who fought with the strength that love gives, and with the courage that desperation brings.

But how shall Cain enter into Abel’s inheritance ? ? ?

Let us steady our faith in the God of Abel and live.

If the whole earth shall pass away, yet God’s laws will stand.

“And now cursed art thou from the ground, which hath opened its mouth to receive thy brother’s blood from thy hand ; when thou tillest the ground it shall not henceforth yield unto thee its strength.”

And there is also another side to this burning question—When the Ambassadors of the great Christian powers shall once more be accredited to the “Sublime Porte” lately designated by an English clergyman as the “Gates of Hell.”

When the representatives of these great Christian powers shall present their credentials at the "Gates of Hell" and make their obeisances to ruffians whose hands reek with the blood of four million innocent Christians*; the nthere will be produced a still more "detestable combination of hypocrisy" than "the world has yet produced"; far "more terrible in its consequences" than the terrible consequences we have already seen, and the degradation of Christendom will be complete.

* There were more than four million Armenians under Turkish dominance in 1878.

PRINTED
BY
THE FUKUIN PRINTING Co., LTD.,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THE GREAT EVIL

"A clever and powerful writer, who has already issued several books and many pamphlets treating of the wrongs and outrages which her country has suffered. Her words come from the heart, and constitute a burning arraignment of the great powers which have allowed these wrongs to be perpetrated. She speaks from the closest personal knowledge."—"*Advocate of Peace*" Washington—D.C.

"The ultimate object of this volume is a plea for persecuted Armenia, of which country the author has been for several years a champion, but the book is also a vigorous arraignment of imperialism which she contends, is the main cause of the present great war. She is a powerful pleader and submits an array of facts that are very convincing. Her style is trenchant and virile, and lovers of justice will be impressed by what she has written. She is an intelligent apostle of peace and deserves a large audience. Her story of what imperialism has done to Armenia is pathetic, and should stir the blood of all who detest tyranny. Her contentions cannot be refuted."—"*The Argus*" Albany New York.

"Here is a voice out of Armenia that may raise a few echoes. It is not a very big book but it will command the close attention of the reader who opens it, for it shows a very clear comprehension of European diplomacy; nor does the author hesitate to draw conclusions and fix responsibility."—"*Binghamton Press*" Binghamton—N.Y.

"The Great Evil" is a thrilling little volume by Diana Agabeg Apcar in which she discusses the present great European war telling some of the causes that have led up to the conflict and making an earnest plea for peace for all nations. The author arraigns with terrible and forceful arguments.

"Whether one agrees with all the author has to say, it does not take away from the book's interest for it is alive with conviction and bears the mark of an intelligent and well informed observer. The author has written several other able books, notably the one entitled "Betrayed Armenia" and the reading public throughout the country are interested in what she has to say."—"*Buffalo Courier*" Buffalo—N.Y.

To those who are reading all the war books being put out, we should say "Don't Miss this one."—"Pittsburg Dispatch" Pittsburg—Pa.

"Strangest and most poetic of books on the war is this quaint little volume written by an Armenian woman. In one sentence is found keen analysis of the causes of the war, in the next, a burst of Old Testament passion and prophecy. A keen cut essay on recent international relations gives place to an allegory denouncing imperialism and its bitter Dead Sea fruit. In intense style, and a most unconventional book which gives a vivid view of the war from a new view point—the inside."—"Portland Telegram" Portland—Ore.

"The Great Evil" is an indictment of imperialism. The book is a plea for peace and is vigorously written."—"The Bulletin" San Francisco—Cal.

This unique work is written by an Armenian. The author presents a picture of the great war in Europe and its causes which are attributed especially to the Congress of Berlin in 1878."—"Baltimore American" Baltimore—MD.

"A study of the European War and its causes. The keynote is given in the introduction. A strong plea for the peace that can come only by the establishment of the brotherhood of man."—"Woman's Missionary Friend" Boston—Mass.

"The author is a foe of imperialism and a peace worker, and writes with power and conviction."—"Detroit Tribune" Detroit—Mich.

"Imperialism is "The Great Evil" to which the author refers, and the coming of the book is most timely, at this epoch, when the entire population of the globe is stirred by the red hand of carnage, caused, according to the author, by Imperialism.

"Her style is convincing and forceful, and those who do not altogether agree with her views, must admire the incidity of their presentment by her unsparing pen. Many of the author's arguments are cogent, and her aphorisms pointed with truth."—"Japan Gazette" Yokohama.

THE PEACE PROBLEM

"One of the finest dissertations on the subject of universal peace ever written in any language. These splendid books should be read. Nothing so strong has been written for years."—*Japan Gazette*, Yokohama.

"Mrs. Apcar is nothing if not sincere in her writings, and she brings to bear on the politics of the Near East wide knowledge of the subject and very keen powers of observation."—*Far East*, Tokyo.

"We have heard so much of the outrages in the Near East, that this book is most opportune, giving as it does, a clear insight into all the political conditions affecting the situation. It also is apparent that the author has made an exhaustive study of the whole situation."—*Express*, Los Angeles, Cal.

"It helps to impress the reader with the feeling that the monumental folly of the present era is its tenacity in holding on to the tradition of war as the only means of settling acute international disputes."—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

"The great argument of Gladstone years ago about Bulgarian atrocities was not more powerful in its accumulation of horrors and of citations in proof of them than is this small book."—*Buffalo News*, Buffalo, N.Y.

From the far away press, of the *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, comes "The Peace Problem by Diana Agabeg Apcar. The point the author makes is that the peace of Europe about which so much is written, and for which so much effort has been expended, is an impossibility while the great nations like England and Germany continue to sustain "the unspeakable Turk." While the great powers continue to be responsible for wrong there can be no peace which is real between themselves. It is a thrilling appeal."—*Chicago News*.

"Knowledge of world-politics, absolute sincerity and burning eloquence characterize this inspired appeal. Diana Agabeg Apcar is a prophetess. The Sibyl could not be more fully inspired nor Valla more eloquent."—*Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Mo.

PEACE AND NO PEACE

"It is an impassioned plea for peace, marked by sincerity and obviously the product of a student of the great 'grab act' game practised by the nations who stand for might as opposed to right, the so-called Christian nations."—*Times*, Brooklyn, N.Y.

"This author, who is also the author of 'Betrayed Armenia' takes strong ground against the Turks, and hopes for the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Her views from the Armenian standpoint, make instructive reading. The import of the book is that the Turkish Empire must be destroyed."—*Evening Transcript*, Boston, Mass.

"Powerfully written, imbued with love of humanity and the strong personal note which shows with what knowledge the writer speaks."—*Japan Gazette*, Yokohama.

"Deals with the political situation in a manner that reveals the student of politics."—*The Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo.

IN HIS NAME

"The restraint and dignity of form into which this presentation of Armenia's wrongs is cast, serves only to heighten the impression of horror in reading and of longing to do something to help after the book has been laid down."—*The Japan Evangelist*, Tokyo.

"Is calculated to stir the blood of the most indifferent and at the same time to raise the question of the guilt and responsibility of the Great Powers in connection with the unjust sufferings of minor peoples."—*The Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo.

IN HIS NAME; THE PEACE PROBLEM; PEACE AND PEACE

"These three books are an eloquent appeal to the thinking public for more intelligent study of conditions in Armenia."—*Woman's Missionary Friend*, Boston, Mass.

BETRAYED ARMENIA

"If there is such a thing as a national conscience surely the Great Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin must blush for very shame when they remember how for years Turkey has disgraced civilization, in the belief, which events have shown were justified, that the so-called Concert of Europe was in reality non-effective, and little less than a sham."—*Japan Gazette*, Yokohama.

大正七年三月廿七日印刷
大正七年三月三十日發行



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